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U.S.APPLICATION NO. (if known, see 37 CFR 1.5)

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PCT/EP99/06515INTERNATIONAL FILING DATE
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TITLE OF INVENTION

**METHOD FOR SWITCHING A SUBSCRIBER STATION FROM A FIRST
TELECOMMUNICATIONS NETWORK TO A SECOND TELECOMMUNICATIONS NETWORK**

APPLICANT(S) FOR DO/EO/US

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Applicant herewith submits to the United States Designated/Elected Office (DO/EO/US) the following items and other information:

1. This is a **FIRST** submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 371.
2. This is a **SECOND** or **SUBSEQUENT** submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 371.
3. This express request to begin national examination procedures (35 U.S.C. 371(f)) at any time rather than delay.
4. A proper Demand for International Preliminary Examination was made by the 19th month from the earliest claimed priority date.
5. A copy of International Application as filed (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(2)) - drawings attached.
a. is transmitted herewith (required only if not transmitted by the International Bureau).
b. has been transmitted by the International Bureau.
c. is not required, as the application was filed in the United States Receiving Office (RO/US)
6. A translation of the International Application into English (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(2)) - drawings attached.
7. Amendments to the claims of the International Application under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. §371(c)(3))
a. are transmitted herewith (required only if not transmitted by the International Bureau).
b. have been transmitted by the International Bureau.
c. have not been made; however, the time limit for making such amendments has NOT expired.
d. have not been made and will not be made.
8. A translation of the amendments to the claims under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(3)).
9. An oath or declaration of the inventor(s) (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(4)).
10. A translation of the annexes to the International Preliminary Examination Report under PCT Article 36 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(5)).

Items 11. to 16. below concern other document(s) or information included:

11. An Information Disclosure Statement under 37 C.F.R. 1.97 and 1.98; (**PTO 1449, Prior Art, Search Report**).
12. An assignment document for recording. A separate cover sheet in compliance with 37 C.F.R. 3.28 and 3.31 is included.
13. A **FIRST** preliminary amendment.
 A **SECOND** or **SUBSEQUENT** preliminary amendment.
14. A substitute specification.
15. A change of power of attorney and/or address letter.
16. Other items or information:
a. Submission of Formal Drawings
B. Express Mail Label EL 655299957US

U.S.APPLICATION NO. (if known, see 37 C.F.R. 1.5)	INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO. PCT/EP99/06515	ATTORNEY'S DOCKET NUMBER P01,0088		
17. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The following fees are submitted:		CALCULATIONS		
BASIC NATIONAL FEE (37 C.F.R. 1.492(a)(1)-(5): Search Report has been prepared by the EPO or JPO \$860.00 International preliminary examination fee paid to USPTO (37 C.F.R. 1.482) \$690.00 No international preliminary examination fee paid to USPTO (37 C.F.R. 1.482) but international search fee paid to USPTO (37 C.F.R. 1.445(a)(2) \$760.00 Neither international preliminary examination fee (37 C.F.R. 1.482) nor international search fee (37 C.F.R. 1.445(a)(2) paid to USPTO \$1000.00 International preliminary examination fee paid to USPTO (37 C.F.R. 1.482) and all claims satisfied provisions of PCT Article 33(2)-(4) \$100.00		PTO USE ONLY		
ENTER APPROPRIATE BASIC FEE AMOUNT =		\$ 860.00		
Surcharge of \$130.00 for furnishing the oath or declaration later than <input type="checkbox"/> 20 <input type="checkbox"/> 30 months from the earliest claimed priority date (37 C.F.R. 1.492(e)).		\$		
Claims	Number Filed	Number Extra	Rate	
Total Claims	35	- 20 =	15	X \$18.00 \$270.00
Independent Claims	2	- 3 =		X \$ 80.00 \$ 00
Multiple Dependent Claims			\$270.00 +	\$270.00
		TOTAL OF ABOVE CALCULATIONS =		\$1400.00
Reduction by $\frac{1}{2}$ for filing by small entity, if applicable. Verified Small Entity statement must also be filed. (Note 37 C.F.R. 1.9, 1.27, 1.28)				\$
		SUBTOTAL =		\$1400.00
Processing fee of \$130.00 for furnishing the English translation later than <input type="checkbox"/> 20 <input type="checkbox"/> 30 months from the earliest claimed priority date (37 CFR 1.492(f)).				\$
		TOTAL NATIONAL FEE =		\$1400.00
Fee for recording the enclosed assignment (37 C.F.R. 1.21(h)). The assignment must be accompanied by an appropriate cover sheet (37 C.F.R. 3.28, 3.31). \$40.00 per property				+
		TOTAL FEES ENCLOSED =		\$1400.00
		Amount to be refunded		\$
		charged		\$
a. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A check in the amount of <u>\$1400.00</u> to cover the above fees is enclosed. b. <input type="checkbox"/> Please charge my Deposit Account No. _____ in the amount of \$ _____ to cover the above fees. A duplicate copy of this sheet is enclosed. c. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any additional fees which may be required, or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. <u>501519</u> . A duplicate copy of this sheet is enclosed.				
NOTE: Where an appropriate time limit under 37 C.F.R. 1.494 or 1.495 has not been met, a petition to revive (37 C.F.R. 1.137(a) or (b)) must be filed and granted to restore the application to pending status.				
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Description

Method for switching a subscriber station from a first telecommunications network to a second telecommunications network

The invention relates to a method for switching a subscriber station which is connected to a first telecommunications network from the first telecommunications network to a second telecommunications network which is connected to the first telecommunications network via at least one connection point, with primary routing information relating to the relevant subscriber station being contained in both telecommunications networks, by means of which primary routing information the process of setting up a connection from the respective telecommunications network to the local exchange to which the relevant subscriber station is connected in the first telecommunications network is defined.

The requirement for an efficient method of the abovementioned type has become considerably more important recently owing to the worldwide increasing deregulation in the field of telecommunications. According to the relevant deregulation, alternative telecommunications network operators will compete with traditional telecommunications network operators. In this case, legal regulations (for example the Network Access Order in Germany and the Telecommunication Act in the USA) mean that the traditional telecommunications network operators who are currently in the market have the obligation to allow use of services physically at the respective interface without discrimination and subject to the same conditions as themselves.

On the basis of the outline legal requirements and their implementation, a subscriber who is already connected to the telecommunications network of a traditional telecommunications network operator is

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free, after changing to a competing telecommunications network operator, to use his services, tariff facilities and other services.

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Once the alternative telecommunications network operator wishes to have, in general, electrical access to the subscriber lines in order to operate a subscriber station or the subscriber stations connected 5 to his network, switching of the relevant subscriber stations from the traditional telecommunications network, referred to from here on as the first telecommunications network, to the alternative telecommunications network, referred to from here on as 10 the second telecommunications network, is required. The network change required to do this can be carried out conventionally by disconnecting the subscriber line of the respective subscriber station from the local exchange, or some upstream network facility such as a 15 main distribution panel or cable junction unit, in the first telecommunications network, and connecting it to the corresponding facility in the second telecommunications network. However, these measures which need to be carried out manually are in general 20 not yet sufficient to allow the relevant subscriber station which wishes or intends to retain its old telephone number, at which he could be accessed in the first telecommunications network in the second telecommunications network to be accessed from both the 25 first telecommunications network and in the second telecommunications network. In fact, different entries in the local exchanges of the two telecommunications networks relating to the relevant subscriber station still need to be implemented and, respectively, 30 deleted. Furthermore, the primary routing information relating to the relevant subscriber station must be matched as appropriate to the different conditions in the two telecommunications networks.

In addition, the switching referred to above on 35 a subscriber station which is connected to a first telecommunications network from the first telecommunications network to the second telecommunications network results in a problem in that this switching

process and the measures associated with it and which
need to be taken in the first telecommunications
network and in the second telecommunications network
are generally not carried out at the same time or by
5 the same personnel. However, this means that the
relevant subscriber station which is to be switched may
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not be accessible either in the first telecommunications network or in the second telecommunications network for a lengthy period. In this context, it would be desirable for the time involved in changing from the 5 first telecommunications network to the second telecommunications network to be as short as possible, that is to say to limit it to the duration of the switching process.

The invention is accordingly based on the 10 object of configuring the method of the type mentioned initially such that a subscriber station which is to be switched from the first telecommunications network to the second telecommunications network is accessible for as much of the time as possible, while retaining its 15 telephone number.

According to the invention, the object described above is achieved with regard to a method of the type mentioned initially on the one hand in that secondary routing information is initially stored in 20 the local exchange of the first telecommunications network, which secondary routing information defines the setting up of a connection for the relevant subscriber station, when the latter is not present, via said connection point to the second telecommunications network, and in that, finally, the relevant subscriber 25 station is disconnected from the local exchange of the first telecommunications network and is connected to the local exchange of the second telecommunications network.

30 The invention results in the advantage that, just by administrative action in the first telecommunications network and by connecting the said subscriber station to the local exchange of the second telecommunications network, the relevant subscriber 35 station which is switched from the first telecommunications network to the second telecommunications network retains its maximum possible accessibility in

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the course of this "changeover" from the first telecommunications network to the second telecommunications network and, in the process, is always and remains accessible via its telephone number at which it

5 was originally accessible in the first telecommunications network. Non-accessibility of the relevant subscriber station is in this case reduced just to the short period for switching from the first telecommunications network to the second telecommunications

10 network, that is to say the

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relevant subscriber station is accessible virtually all the time, without any interruption, and can itself always set up connections.

The primary routing information in the second 5 telecommunications network relating to the relevant subscriber station is preferably changed in such a manner that connections in the second telecommunications network to the relevant subscriber station are set up to the local exchange of this second 10 telecommunications network. This results in the advantage that, after switching, the subscriber station is accessible in switching technology terms, in particular for connections which originate in the second telecommunications network.

15 With the storage of the secondary routing information in the local exchange of the first telecommunications network relating to said subscriber station, further details are expediently defined which, in the course of connection requests which are passed 20 to the local exchange of the first telecommunications network relating to the relevant subscriber station in the local exchange of the first telecommunications network, provide information to a subscriber station which is involved in the change, and these further 25 details are evaluated in the course of setting up a connection to the relevant subscriber station in such a manner that, in the situation where the relevant subscriber station is still connected to the local exchange of the first telecommunications network, the 30 process of setting up a connection to the relevant subscriber station is carried out via this local exchange while, if the subscriber station is no longer connected to the relevant local exchange, the associated secondary routing information is used. This 35 results in the advantage of relatively simple method steps in the course of setting up a connection to the subscriber station under consideration in order to

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distinguish between the two situations in which the relevant subscriber station is still connected or is no longer connected to the local exchange of the first telecommunications network.

Advantageously, any fault which is caused on the subscriber station access line during disconnection of the relevant subscriber station is used to activate the secondary routing information relating to the 5 relevant subscriber station in the local exchange of the first telecommunications network. This results in the advantage that the routing information is updated immediately and that the subscriber station is more accessible.

10 Preferably, after the disconnection of the relevant subscriber station from the local exchange of the first telecommunications network, the primary routing information in the first telecommunications network is changed in such a manner that connection 15 requests originating from the first telecommunications network to the relevant subscriber station are passed from the first telecommunications network via the said connection point to the second telecommunications network. This results in the advantage of a reduction 20 in the traffic load in the first telecommunications network for connection requests to the said subscriber station.

The secondary routing information relating to the relevant subscriber station in the local exchange 25 of the first telecommunications network is then preferably deleted. Specifically, this secondary routing information is no longer required in the local exchange of the second telecommunications network.

Furthermore, details relating to the relevant 30 subscriber station which was previously connected there are advantageously deleted in the local exchange of the first telecommunications network. These details are also no longer required in this local exchange.

35 Expediently, in the situation where the subscriber station is an analog subscriber station, a line fault in the local exchange of the first telecommunications network during disconnection of the

subscriber station is caused by a ground fault or short circuit of the

associated subscriber line. For analog subscriber stations, this represents a simple and effective measure for signaling the disconnected state.

A carrier signal is expediently made permanently effective for the duration of the subscriber switching and is monitored by the local exchange of the first telecommunications network in order to identify a line fault on a digital subscriber access line. For a digital subscriber access line, this measure likewise represents a simple and effective measure for signaling the disconnected state.

The object mentioned above is achieved, according to the invention, on the other hand in the case of a method of the type mentioned initially in that secondary routing information is initially stored in the exchange of the second telecommunications network, which secondary routing information defines the setting up of a connection for the relevant subscriber station when the latter is not present, via the said connection point to the first telecommunications network, in that the primary routing information in the second telecommunications network relating to the relevant subscriber station is then changed in such a manner that connections in the second telecommunications network to the relevant subscriber station are set up to the local exchange of this second telecommunications network, and in that, finally, the relevant subscriber station is disconnected from the local exchange of the first telecommunications network and is connected to the local exchange of the second telecommunications network. This measure means that, just by administrative action in the second telecommunications network and by connecting the said subscriber station to the local exchange of the second telecommunications network, the relevant subscriber station which is being or has been switched from the first telecommunications network to the second

telecommunications network is fully accessible, without its telephone number being changed, until the said process of switching between the two telecommunications network, and is accessible only in this second 5 telecommunications network only once it has been connected to the

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local exchange of the second telecommunications network, until at least one additional measure, which is still to be explained, is taken, which then once again guarantees that the relevant subscriber station 5 is fully accessible from both telecommunications networks.

Expediently, with the storage of the secondary routing information in the local exchange of the second telecommunications network relating to the said 10 subscriber station, further details are defined which, in the course of connection requests which are passed to the local exchange of the second telecommunications network relating to the relevant subscriber station in the local exchange of the second telecommunications 15 network, provide information to a subscriber involved in the change, and these further details are evaluated in the course of setting up a connection to the relevant subscriber station in such a manner that, in the situation where the relevant subscriber station is 20 already connected to the associated local exchange, the process of setting up a connection to the relevant subscriber station is carried out via this local exchange while, if the subscriber station is not yet connected to the relevant local exchange, the 25 associated secondary routing information is used. This results in the advantage of relatively simple method steps in the course of setting up the connection to the subscriber station under consideration, in order to distinguish between the two situations, specifically, 30 in which the relevant subscriber station is not yet connected or is already connected to the local exchange of the second telecommunications network.

Preferably, a fault end signal which is caused during connection of the relevant subscriber 35 station to the associated subscriber station access line is used to deactivate the secondary routing information relating to the relevant subscriber station

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in the local exchange of the second telecommunications network. In consequence, the connection of the relevant subscriber station to the local

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exchange of the second telecommunications network can be identified quickly and unambiguously.

After disconnection of the relevant subscriber station from the local exchange of the first telecommunications network, the primary routing information in the first telecommunications network is expediently changed in such a manner that connection requests originating from the first telecommunications network to the relevant subscriber station are passed from the first telecommunications network via the said connection point to the second telecommunications network. This results in the advantage that the relevant subscriber station is thus also fully accessible once again from the first telecommunications network, and can also set up connections to subscriber stations in this first telecommunications network.

Expediently, the secondary routing information relating to the relevant subscriber station in the local exchange of the second telecommunications network is deleted. This information is no longer required there and thus no longer loads the relevant local exchange once it has been deleted.

Preferably, in the local exchange of the second telecommunications network, the details which were previously stored there together with the secondary routing information and on the basis of which the relevant subscriber station is involved in the change, is changed in details which indicate the connection of the relevant subscriber station to this local exchange. This results in the advantage that the completion of the switching phase and the connection of the relevant subscriber station can be identified particularly easily.

Expediently, on connection of the subscriber station and in the situation where this is an analog subscriber station, a line fault end is achieved at the local exchange of the second telecommunications network by rectification of a ground fault or short circuit

existing there on the associated subscriber line. This results in the advantage of immediate

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signalling of the connection state of the subscriber station.

A carrier signal is preferably made permanently effective for the duration of the subscriber station switching and is monitored by the local exchange in order to identify a line fault on a digital subscriber access line. This results in the advantage that the connection of a digital subscriber station can be identified quickly.

10 Two fundamental methods, a first method and a second method, and their expedient developments to achieve the object mentioned initially have been analyzed above, on the basis of which the switching measures which need to be carried out administratively
15 have in each case been carried out first of all only in the first telecommunications network and in the second telecommunications network.

The following text describes how the object of the invention is achieved, according to the invention, by a third method variant in that the method steps of the described second method are used in addition to the method steps of the first method described above. With regard to the method steps according to claims 1 and 10, this means that the object of the invention is achieved according to the invention in the case of a method of the type mentioned initially in that secondary routing information is in each case initially stored in the local exchange of the first telecommunications network and of the second telecommunications network, which secondary routing information relating to the relevant subscriber station when no connection has been set up via the said connection point to the respective other telecommunications network, that the primary routing information in the second telecommunications network relating to the relevant subscriber station is then changed in such a manner that connections in the second telecommunications network to the relevant

subscriber station are set up to the local exchange of this second telecommunications network, and that, finally, the relevant subscriber station is disconnected from the local exchange of the first 5 telecommunications network and is connected to the local exchange of the second telecommunications network.

The invention results in the advantage that the said subscriber station which is switched from the 10 first telecommunications network to the second telecommunications network retains its best possible accessibility in the course of this "changeover" from the first telecommunications network to the second telecommunications network and, in the process, is 15 always and remains accessible via its telephone number at which it was originally accessible in the first telecommunications network. Since the said secondary routing information is stored in the local exchanges of both telecommunications networks, and, in practice, is 20 active only when the subscriber station under consideration is not present, that is to say when the subscriber station under consideration is not yet connected or is no longer connected, the said subscriber station is still fully accessible in the 25 first telecommunications network, as if it were still connected to the local exchange in that first telecommunications network, and is once again fully accessible immediately in the second telecommunications network, once it is connected to the local exchange of 30 that second telecommunications network. The inaccessibility of the relevant subscriber station is thus reduced just for the short period of switching from the first telecommunications network to the second telecommunications network, that is to say the relevant 35 subscriber station is accessible virtually all the time, without any interruption, and can always set up connections itself. It is likewise virtually always possible to set up connections from the said

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subscriber station to other subscriber stations in both telecommunications networks.

With the storage of the secondary routing information in the local exchanges of the two 5 telecommunications networks relating to the said subscriber station, further details are preferably defined which, in the course of connection requests

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which are passed to the respective local exchange relating to the relevant subscriber station provide, in the local exchange of the first telecommunications network, information about a subscriber station which 5 is involved in the change and, in the local exchange of the second telecommunications network, provide information relating to a subscriber involved in the change, and these further details are evaluated in the course of setting up a connection to the relevant 10 subscriber station, in such a manner that, in the situation where the relevant subscriber station is still or is already connected to the associated local exchange, the connection to the relevant subscriber station is set up via this local exchange while, if the 15 subscriber station is not yet or is no longer connected to the relevant local exchange, the associated secondary routing information is used. This results in the advantage of relatively simple method steps in the course of setting up a connection to the subscriber 20 station under consideration in order to distinguish between the two situations in which the relevant subscriber station is not yet or is no longer connected to the one local exchange, and is not yet or is already connected to the other local exchange.

25 Expediently, in order to activate the secondary routing information relating to the relevant subscriber station in the respective local exchange, the access line for the relevant subscriber station is grounded or short-circuited if this is an analog subscriber 30 station, and has a carrier signal applied to it continuously if this is a digital subscriber station. The non-connection or connection of the relevant subscriber station to the respective local exchange can thus be identified quickly and unambiguously.

35 Preferably, after connection of the relevant subscriber station to the local exchange of the second telecommunications network, the primary routing information in the first

telecommunications network is changed in such a manner that connection requests originating from the first telecommunications network to the relevant subscriber station are passed from the first telecommunications 5 network via the said connection point to the second telecommunications network. This results in the advantage that unnecessary loads on the first telecommunications network can be avoided in the course of setting up connections to the said subscriber 10 station.

The secondary routing information relating to the relevant subscriber station is then preferably deleted in the local exchanges of both telecommunications networks. This secondary routing 15 information is superfluous once the subscriber station has been switched, and thus no longer need be stored in the local exchanges.

Expediently, details relating to the relevant subscriber station which was previously connected there 20 are also deleted in the local exchange of the first telecommunications network. The subscriber directory in the relevant local exchange is thus updated once again and is corrected to match the actual situation.

It is also advantageous that, in the local 25 exchange of the second telecommunications network, the details which were previously stored there together with the secondary routing information and on the basis of which the relevant subscriber station is involved in the change, is changed in details which indicate the 30 connection of the relevant subscriber station to this local exchange. The present situation is thus also kept correct in this local exchange by updating.

Expediently, the primary and secondary routing information in the respective telecommunications 35 network can be stored

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and made available either locally at the exchange level or centrally in the network. This results in the advantage that the method according to the invention is applicable to all normal network architectures of 5 present-day telecommunications networks.

Connection control which is carried out a number of times via the connection point between the two telecommunications networks in the course of setting up one and the same connection is preferably 10 detected by counting the passing of the connection through the respectively involved transient nodes, and the relevant connection is cleared if a defined number of such connection passes is exceeded. However, such connection control can likewise advantageously be 15 avoided by special measures in the local exchanges OV1, OV2 which are involved. One of these special measures may be, for example, for the local exchange which passes on the connection to the further network to generally reject repeated use of the subscriber station 20 during a guard time, by which means such connections, which are routed more than once via the connection point between the networks, are cleared in a simple manner. This allows the load on the two telecommunications networks and the gateway points to 25 be reduced in the situation where connections have to be set up to the relevant subscriber station at a time when this is actually being switched or while it is not connected to both telecommunications networks, or in the event of it not being accessible owing to an actual 30 line fault during the switching phase.

The method according to the invention can be used advantageously even in the situation where the subscriber station is not directly connected to at least one of the local exchanges. In this case, the 35 subscriber station is connected, or can be connected, via an access network interface to at least one of the local exchanges, and the availability/non-availability of the subscriber station, which is signaled by the

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access network to the respective local exchange, is used as a criterion for activation or deactivation of the process of setting up a connection to the relevant subscriber station in accordance with the respective 5 secondary routing information.

This is associated with the advantage that the method can also be used in networks which modern network architectures, in which access networks are 10 increasingly providing the functions of subscriber access concentrators.

The invention will be explained in more detail by way of example in the following text with reference to drawings, in which:

Figure 1 shows, schematically, a first telecommunications network and a second telecommunications network, with the first telecommunications network having connected to it a subscriber station which can be accessed from both telecommunications networks and is 15 intended to be connected to the second telecommunications network.

Figures 2 and 3 show switching measures according to a first embodiment of the invention.

Figures 4 and 5 show switching measures according to a second embodiment of the invention.

Figures 6 to 8 show switching measures according to a third embodiment of the invention.

With regard to the method according to the invention which is explained in detail in the following text, Figure 1 shows the original state of the two telecommunications networks N1 and N2, which are 30 connected to one another via at least one connection.

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point GW. Before describing this method, it is intended first of all to analyze the fundamental design of the two telecommunications networks N1 and N2 to the extent necessary to understand the invention.

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Each of the two telecommunications networks N1 and N2 has a number of exchanges, of which only the local exchanges OV1 and OV2 are indicated in the present case. According to Figure 1, the subscriber 5 station TLN, which is intended to be switched to the telecommunications network N2, is connected to the local exchange OV1 of the telecommunications network N1.

Tables PLT1 and PLT2, respectively, are 10 indicated in the telecommunications networks N1 and N2, and these contain primary routing information for each subscriber station in both the telecommunications network N1 and the telecommunications network N2. The two tables PLT1 and PLT2 for primary routing 15 information are indicated as simple tables, which each have two columns T and N. The column T may contain, for example, the telephone number of the respective subscriber station, and the column N may contain details about the telecommunications network to which 20 the respective subscriber station is connected. According to Figure 1, an x - which is intended to be the telephone number of the subscriber station TLN - is entered in the column T in the table PLT1, and a 1 is entered in the column N in this table. This means that 25 a connection request V1 is formed, or a connection is set up, within this telecommunications network N1 to the subscriber station TLN with the telephone number x in this telecommunications network N1, in the present case to the local exchange OV1.

30 In some circumstances, each of the two telecommunications networks N1 and N2 also contains a respective table SLT1 or SLT2 for secondary routing information, which will be described in more detail in the following text. According to Figure 1, these tables 35 SLT1 and SLT2 each contain three columns T, N and U, with only the table SLT1 containing the telephone number x of the subscriber station TLN in the column N and containing a 1 in the column N, that is to say

information about the accessibility of this subscriber station in the first telecommunications network N1. At this time, the corresponding table SLT2 for the

second telecommunications network N2 does not yet contain any details relating to the subscriber station TLN.

As described, the primary and secondary routing information stored in the tables PLT1, PLT2, SLT1 and SLT2 described above can be stored and provided in the respective network locally at the exchange level or else centrally in the network.

The method according to the invention will now
10 be explained on the basis of the first embodiment or
alternative and with reference to Figures 2 and 3.

According to Figure 2, an x - the telephone number of the relevant subscriber station TLN - is first of all entered as secondary routing information relating to the subscriber station TLN in the column T in table SLT1 in the first telecommunications network N1, and a 2 is entered in the associated column N. A character w is entered in the further column U of the relevant table SLT1 for the subscriber station TLN with the telephone number x. This character or this statement represents additional details which provide information about a subscriber station involved in a change in the course of connection requests relating to the subscriber station TLN under consideration being passed to the respective local exchange. The evaluation of these details in the course of setting up a connection to the relevant subscriber station TLN will be explained in more detail further below.

30 Connection requests V1 and V2 which occur before the switching of the subscriber station TLN from the first telecommunications network N1 to the second telecommunications network N2 are passed by both telecommunications networks N1 and N2 to the local exchange OV1 of the first telecommunications network N1. If, in consequence, the subscriber station TLN is disconnected from the local exchange OV1 of the first telecommunications network N1 and is connected to the

local exchange OV2 of the second telecommunications network N2, as is shown in Figure 2,

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then such connection requests V1 and V2 are in each case first of all passed to the local exchange OV1 of the first telecommunications network N1 and, on the basis of the secondary routing information available 5 there, are passed via the said connection point GW between the two telecommunications networks N1 and N2 to the second telecommunications network N2 and, in this network, to the local exchange OV2 (see dashed line).

10 In conjunction with the measures described above, the primary routing information in the second telecommunications network N2 relating to the relevant subscriber station TLN can be changed in such a manner that connections in the second telecommunications 15 network N2 to the relevant subscriber station TLN are set up directly to the associated local exchange OV2 of this second telecommunications network N2.

The subscriber station TLN, which is switched after setting up the said secondary routing information 20 in the local exchange OV1 of the first telecommunications network N1, can thus be accessed from both networks virtually immediately after the switching process and after changing the primary routing information in the second telecommunications 25 network.

There is no need for any secondary routing information, as shown in table SLT2, in the local exchange OV2 of the second telecommunications network N2.

30 Figure 3 shows that the column N relating to the subscriber station with the telephone number x is changed from 1 to 2 in the table PLT2 for primary routing information in the second telecommunications network N2.

35 In order now to simplify the connection control process from the first telecommunications network N1 relating to the subscriber station TLN to the second telecommunications network N2, with regard to the

situation illustrated in Figure 2, the invention provides, as shown in Figure 3, that, once the subscriber station TLN has been connected to the local exchange

OV2 of the second telecommunications network N2, the primary routing information in the first telecommunications network N1 is also changed such that connection requests V1 originating from the first telecommunications network N1 to the subscriber station TLN are passed from the first telecommunications network N1 via the connection point GW to the second telecommunications network N2, to be precise to the local exchange OV2 in that network.

10 The secondary routing information which is entered, as shown in Figure 2, in table SLT1 of the local exchange OVI of the first telecommunications network N1 relating to the subscriber station TLN with the telephone number is now superfluous, and it is 15 deleted so as to produce the state shown in Figure 3.

Furthermore, details in the relevant table SLT1 relating previously to the subscriber station TLN with the telephone number x are deleted, since they are no longer required here.

20 At this point, it should be noted that a more detailed explanation of the details entered in the columns U in the tables for secondary routing information and on the characterization of a "changing over" subscriber station as being involved in the
25 change, will be described in more detail further below in conjunction with Figures 6 to 8.

A second embodiment or variant of the method according to the invention will be explained in the following text with reference to Figures 4 and 5.

30 According to Figure 4, secondary routing information 1 is initially stored in the table SLT2 for secondary routing information in the local exchange OV2 of the second telecommunications network N2 relating to the subscriber station with the telephone number x, and
35 this secondary routing information relating to the subscriber station TLN in the situation where it is not accessible or is present in the second telecommunications

network N2 defines the setting up of a connection via the said connection point GW to the first telecommunications network N1 and, in this network, to the local exchange OV1 (see dashed line). Furthermore,
5 a w (subscriber being changed) is entered in the column U in the relevant table SLT2 relating to the subscriber station TLN with the telephone number x. The primary routing information in the table PLT2 of the second telecommunications network N2 relating to the said
10 subscriber station TLN is then changed in such a manner that connections from the second telecommunications network N2 to the relevant subscriber station TLN are set up to the local exchange OV2 of this second telecommunications network N2.

15 As long as the subscriber station TLN is still connected to the local exchange OV1 of the first telecommunications network N1, it is thus fully accessible for connection requests V1 and V2 from both telecommunications networks N1 and N2.

20 Based on the method measures and the situations already described in conjunction with Figure 4, the subscriber station TLN is then disconnected from the local exchange OV1 of the first telecommunications network N1 and is connected to the local exchange OV2 of the second telecommunications network N2. It thus continues to be fully accessible for connection requests V2 from the telecommunications network N2, although it is now no longer accessible for connection requests V1 from the first telecommunications network N1. This situation changes once the method measures whose results are shown in Figure 5 have been carried out.

35 The measures mentioned above relate firstly to deactivation of the secondary routing information relating to the subscriber station TLN in the local exchange OV2 of the second telecommunications network once the relevant subscriber station TLN has been connected to this local exchange, and, secondly, to a

measure on the basis of which the primary routing information in the first telecommunications network N1, to be precise in its table

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PLT1, is changed in such a manner that connection requests V1 originating from the first telecommunications network and intended for the subscriber station TLN are passed from the first 5 telecommunications network N1 via the connection point GW between the two telecommunications networks N1 and N2 to the second telecommunications network N2. To take account of these measures, the table PLT1 for primary routing information in the first telecommunications 10 network N1 is changed in such a manner that a 2 is now entered in the column N for the subscriber station TLN with the telephone number x. Once the measures described above have been carried out, the subscriber station TLN, which is now connected to the local 15 exchange OV2 of the second telecommunications network N2, is once again fully accessible using its original telephone number x, from both telecommunications network N1 and N2, and can set up connections to subscriber stations in these telecommunications 20 networks N1 and N2 without any problem.

The statement w entered in the column U of the table SLT2 for the subscriber station TLN with the telephone number x is evaluated, in a corresponding manner to that which has been explained in conjunction 25 with Figure 2, in the course of setting up a connection to this subscriber station TLN, in such a manner that, in the situation where the relevant subscriber station TLN has not yet been connected to the local exchange OV2 of the second telecommunications network N2, this 30 secondary routing information is activated and leads to the connection being passed on (V2) from the second telecommunications network via the connection point GW to the first telecommunications network, to be precise to the local exchange OV1 there, to which the subscriber station TLN is actually still connected. In 35 the situation where the subscriber station TLN is already connected to the local exchange OV2 of the second telecommunications network N2, the relevant

secondary routing information W is not activated but, in fact, the relevant subscriber station TLN can be accessed directly on the basis of connection requests V2 in the second telecommunications network N2.

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Two embodiments or variants of the method according to the invention have been explained above with reference to Figures 2 and 3 and with reference to Figures 4 and 5, on the basis of which method measures 5 are initially carried out only from the telecommunications network N1 or from the telecommunications network N2, and which are then followed by method measures which are carried out in the respective other telecommunications network N2 or 10 N1, respectively.

An embodiment or variant of the method according to the invention, which combines or jointly utilizes the advantages of the two method variants explained above, will be explained in the following 15 text with reference to Figures 6 to 8.

The situation at the start of the process of switching the subscriber station TLN, which is connected to the first telecommunications network N1, from this first telecommunications network N1 to the 20 second telecommunications network N2 is shown in Figure 6. First of all, so-called secondary routing information is stored in the local exchanges OV1 and OV2, to be more precise in the tables SLT1 and SLT2. This secondary routing information indicates the local 25 exchange or telecommunications network to which the subscriber station TLN under consideration will be connected or is still connected. In other words, this means that the secondary routing information stored in the table SLT1 from the telephone number x entered in the column T and from the network details 2 entered in the column N indicates that connection requests which 30 occur in the telecommunications network N1 to the subscriber station TLN will intrinsically be passed on from the local exchange OV1 to the telecommunications 35 network N2, although this is superfluous in the present case, since the subscriber station TLN is still connected to the local exchange OV1. The switching process which takes place in the course of a connection

request or the process of setting up a connection V1 in the telecommunications network N1 uses the primary routing information which is contained in the table PLT1 to identify the fact that the connection for the 5 subscriber station TLN with the telephone number x is to be set up to the

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local exchange OV1 and that, owing to the presence of the relevant subscriber station, this connection must not be diverted to the telecommunications network N2.

5 The details $T=x$ and $N=1$ which are entered for the subscriber station TLN in the table SLT2 are irrelevant if the primary routing information in the second telecommunications network N2 still refers to the first telecommunications network N1 for the subscriber station TLN under consideration.

10 However, the primary routing information in the table PLT2 relating to the subscriber station TLN under consideration in the telecommunications network N2 is now changed in such a manner that connections or connection requests V2 in this second telecommunications network N2 to the relevant subscriber station TLN with the telephone number x are set up to the local exchange OV2 of this second telecommunications network N2. In contrast to the situation in Figure 1, a 2 is now entered in the column N in the table PLT2 for the 15 telephone number x, which is contained in column T of this table.

20 A connection, which takes account of this primary routing information in the second telecommunications network N2, to the subscriber station TLN with the telephone number x is thus first of all set up to the local exchange OV2 of the second telecommunications network N2 where, on the basis of the secondary routing information entered in the table SLT2 there, and owing 25 to the fact that the desired subscriber station TLN is not present - since it is still connected to the local exchange OV1 of the first telecommunications network N1 - it is passed on via the common connection point GW to the local exchange OV1 of the first telecommunications network N1. Thus, as before, the subscriber 30 station TLN can be accessed using its telephone number x in both telecommunications networks N1 and N2.

Before describing Figures 7 and 8, the tables SLT1 and SLT2 which are intended for storage of the secondary routing information will once again

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be described briefly, in detail. These tables each still have a column U, in each of which a w is entered. These details are additional details which, in the course of connection requests relating to the 5 subscriber station TLN under consideration and which are passed to the respective local exchange provide, in the case of the local exchange OV1 of the first telecommunications network N1, information about a subscriber station which is involved in the change, and 10 in the case of the local exchange OV2 of the second telecommunications network N2, information about a subscriber involved in the change. These details can be evaluated by the switching process in the course of respectively setting up the connection to the 15 subscriber station TLN, in such a manner that, in the situation where the subscriber station TLN is still connected to the local exchange OV1 or is already connected to the local exchange OV2, the connection is set up to this subscriber station TLN via the relevant 20 local exchange. If, on the other hand, the relevant subscriber station TLN is not yet connected to the local exchange OV2 or is no longer connected to the local exchange OV1, then the relevant details are evaluated by the switching process which takes place in 25 the course of setting up the respective connection to the subscriber station TLN, such that the associated secondary routing information is used, that is to say the connection request is passed on to the respective other telecommunications network.

30 With regard to the evaluation of the details in the tables SLT1 and SLT2 which have been mentioned above, it should be noted that the fault state of the subscriber access line can be used as a criterion for activation/deactivation of the secondary routing 35 information for the respective subscriber station in the relevant local exchanges. In the situation where this is an analog subscriber station, the fault state can be caused by grounding or a short circuit after

disconnection or before connection of the subscriber line; in the situation where this is a

7 0 5 0 6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

digital subscriber station, its access line may have a carrier signal applied to it all the time which, if the line is open-circuit, allows rapid line fault identification or, if the subscriber station TLN is 5 connected, rapid identification of the end of a fault.

Figure 7 shows the method step according to which the subscriber station TLN has been disconnected from the local exchange OV1 of the first telecommunications network N1 and has been connected to 10 the local exchange OV2 of the second telecommunications network N2. In this case, the secondary routing information relating to the subscriber station TLN in the table SLT2 is deactivated - which makes it possible to identify the end of a line fault - and the 15 corresponding secondary routing information in the table SLT1 is activated, since a line fault has been caused. The subscriber station TLN can now be accessed directly in the telecommunications network N2 for connection requests V2 occurring there, while, in the 20 case of connection requests V1 which occur in the telecommunications network N1 for the subscriber station TLN with the telephone number x, the same procedures now take place there, to be more precise in the local exchange OV1, as those which have already 25 been explained with reference to Figure 6 for the local exchange OV2 of the second telecommunications network N2. Thus, after a brief switching moment, the subscriber station TLN is immediately accessible once again in and from both telecommunications networks N1 30 and N2.

Finally, Figure 8 shows the next method steps, which are still to be explained. First of all, once the subscriber station TLN has been connected to the local exchange OV2 of the second telecommunications network 35 N2, the primary routing information in the table PLT1 of the first telecommunications network N1 is changed such that connection requests V1 originating from the first telecommunications network N1 for the subscriber

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station TLN are passed from the first telecommunications network N1 via the said connection point GW to the second telecommunications network N2.

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The secondary routing information relating to the subscriber station TLN is then deleted in the local exchanges OV1 and OV2 of both telecommunications networks N1 and N2.

5 Finally, in the local exchange OV1 of the first telecommunications network N1, details relating to the subscriber station TLN which was previously connected there are deleted and, in the local exchange OV2 of the second telecommunications network N2, details which
10 were previously stored there together with the secondary routing information and on the basis of which the relevant subscriber station is involved in the change, are changed to details which now indicate the connection of the relevant subscriber station TLN to
15 the local exchange OV2.

Thus, according to Figure 8, corresponding conditions are produced in both telecommunications networks N1 and N2 for the subscriber station TLN and these are, to a certain extent, mirror images of the
20 original conditions, which have been described with reference to Figure 1.

With regard to the method according to the invention explained above, it should also be noted that a situation can occur where, in the course of setting
25 up a connection, these connections are passed more than once via the connection point GW between the two telecommunications networks N1 and N2, which is regarded as being an undesirable network load. In order to reduce this network load, such connections can be
30 detected and cleared by means of so-called transient node passage counting. Such connection control can, however, likewise be avoided by special measures in the local exchanges OV1, OV2 which are involved. One of these special measures may be, for example, for the
35 local exchange which passes on the relevant connection not to pass on any other connections or attempts to set up connections to the subscriber station TLN during the period of a guard time after a connection has been

passed on. In the present situation, the risk of such connections occurring

is limited essentially to the time interval within which the subscriber station TLN is being switched from the first telecommunications network N1 to the second telecommunications network N2.

5 The switching of the subscriber station TLN under consideration from the first telecommunications network N1 to the second telecommunications network N2 has been explained above as a physical switching process, in which the subscriber station TLN is
10 connected directly to the local exchange. However, on the basis of modern network architecture, a subscriber station TLN may also be connected to an access network, which is connected to the local exchange via an access network interface, for example a V5.2 interface. In
15 this case, based on the respective secondary routing information, the availability/nonavailability (which is signaled to the local exchange via the access network interface) of the subscriber stations TLN can be used as a criterion for activation or deactivation of the
20 setting up of a connection to a subscriber station TLN which is connected in such a way.

Finally, it should also be mentioned that the primary and secondary routing information in the telecommunications networks N1 and N2 under
25 consideration can be stored and made available either locally or centrally. This relates not only to the tables PLT1 and PLT2, respectively, for primary routing information, but also to the tables SLT1, SLT2 for secondary routing information.

Patent Claims

1. A method for switching a subscriber station which is connected to a first telecommunications network from the first telecommunications network to a second telecommunications network which is connected to the first telecommunications network via at least one connection point,
5 with primary routing information relating to the relevant subscriber station being contained in both telecommunications networks, by means of which primary routing information the process of setting up a connection from the respective telecommunications network to the local exchange to which the relevant subscriber station is connected in the first telecommunications network is defined,
10 characterized
15 in that secondary routing information is initially stored in the local exchange (OV1) of the first telecommunications network (N1), which secondary routing information defines the setting up of a connection for the relevant subscriber station (TLN), when the latter is not present, via said connection point (GW) to the second telecommunications network (N2),
20 and in that, finally, the relevant subscriber station (TLN) is disconnected from the local exchange (OV1) of the first telecommunications network (N1) and is connected to the local exchange (OV2) of the second telecommunications network (N2).
25

2. The method as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that the primary routing information in the second telecommunications network (N2) relating to the relevant subscriber station (TLN) is changed in such a manner that connections in the second telecommunications network (N2) to the relevant subscriber station (TLN) are set up to the local exchange (OV2) of this second telecommunications network (N2).
30
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3. The method as claimed in claim 1 or 2,
characterized

in that, with the storage of the secondary routing information in the local exchange (OV1) of the first telecommunications network (N1) relating to the said subscriber station (TLN), further details are defined

5 which, in the course of connection requests which are passed to the local exchange (OV1) of the first telecommunications network (N1) relating to the relevant subscriber station (TLN) in the local exchange (OV1) of the first telecommunications network (N1),

10 provide information to a subscriber station which is involved in the change, and in that these further details are evaluated in the course of setting up a connection to the relevant subscriber station (TLN) in such a manner that, in the situation where the relevant

15 subscriber station (TLN) is still connected to the local exchange (OV1) of the first telecommunications network (N1), the process of setting up a connection to the relevant subscriber station (TLN) is carried out via this local exchange (OV1) while, if the subscriber

20 station (TLN) is no longer connected to the relevant local exchange (OV1), the associated secondary routing information is used.

4. The method as claimed in claim 3, characterized in that any fault which is caused on the subscriber

25 station access line during disconnection of the relevant subscriber station (TLN) is used to activate the secondary routing information relating to the relevant subscriber station (TLN) in the local exchange (OV1) of the first telecommunications network (N1).

30 5. The method as claimed in one of claims 1 to 4, characterized in that, after the disconnection of the relevant subscriber station (TLN) from the local exchange (OV1) of the first telecommunications network (N1), the primary routing information in the first

35 telecommunications network (N1) is changed in such a manner that connection requests originating from the first telecommunications network (N1) to the

relevant subscriber station (TLN) are passed from the first telecommunications network (N1) via the

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said connection point (GW) to the second telecommunications network (N2).

6. The method as claimed in claim 5, characterized in that the secondary routing information relating to 5 the relevant subscriber station (TLN) in the local exchange (OV1) of the first telecommunications network (N1) is then deleted.

7. The method as claimed in claim 5 or 6, characterized in that details relating to the relevant 10 subscriber station (TLN) which was previously connected there are deleted in the local exchange (OV1) of the first telecommunications network (N1).

8. The method as claimed in claim 4, characterized in that, in the situation where the subscriber station 15 (TLN) is an analog subscriber station, a line fault in the local exchange (OV1) of the first telecommunications network (N1) during disconnection of the subscriber station (TLN) is caused by a ground fault or short circuit of the associated subscriber line.

20 9. The method as claimed in claim 4, characterized in that a carrier signal is made permanently effective for the duration of the subscriber switching and is monitored by the local exchange (OV1) of the first telecommunications network (N1) in order to identify a 25 line fault on a digital subscriber access line.

10. A method for switching a subscriber station which is connected to a first telecommunications network from the first telecommunications network to a second telecommunications network which is connected to 30 the first telecommunications network via at least one connection point, with primary routing information relating to the relevant subscriber station being contained in both

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telecommunications networks, by means of which primary routing information the process of setting up a connection from the respective telecommunications network to the local exchange to which the relevant 5 subscriber station is connected in the first telecommunications network is defined, characterized in that secondary routing information is initially stored in the local exchange (OV2) of the second 10 telecommunications network (N1), which secondary routing information defines the setting up of a connection for the relevant subscriber station (TLN), when the latter is not present, via the said connection point (GW) to the first telecommunications network 15 (N1), in that the primary routing information in the second telecommunications network (N2) relating to the relevant subscriber station (TLN) is then changed in such a manner that connections in the second 20 telecommunications network (N2) to the relevant subscriber station (TLN) are set up to the local exchange (OV2) of this second telecommunications network (N2), and in that, finally, the relevant subscriber station 25 (TLN) is disconnected from the local exchange (OV1) of the first telecommunications network (N1) and is connected to the local exchange (OV2) of the second telecommunications network (N2).
11. The method as claimed in claim 10, 30 characterized in that, with the storage of the secondary routing information in the local exchange (OV2) of the second telecommunications network (N2) relating to the said subscriber station (TLN), further details are defined which, in the course of connection 35 requests which are passed to the local exchange (OV2) of the second telecommunications network (N2) relating to the relevant subscriber station (TLN) in the local exchange (OV2) of the second telecommunications network

(N2), provide information to a subscriber involved in the change, and in that these further details are evaluated in the course of setting up a connection to the relevant subscriber station (TLN) in such a manner 5 that, in the situation where the relevant subscriber station (TLN) is already connected to the associated local exchange (OV2), the process of setting up a connection to the

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relevant subscriber station (TLN) is carried out via this local exchange (OV2) while, if the subscriber station (TLN) is not yet connected to the relevant local exchange (OV2), the associated secondary routing 5 information is used.

12. The method as claimed in claim 11, characterized in that a fault end signal which is caused during connection of the relevant subscriber station (TLN) to the associated subscriber station 10 access line is used to deactivate the secondary routing information relating to the relevant subscriber station (TLN) in the local exchange (OV2) of the second telecommunications network (N2).

13. The method as claimed in one of claims 10 to 15, characterized in that, after disconnection of the relevant subscriber station (TLN) from the local exchange (OV1) of the first telecommunications network (N1), the primary routing information in the first telecommunications network (N1) is changed in such a 20 manner that connection requests originating from the first telecommunications network (N1) to the relevant subscriber station (TLN) are passed from the first telecommunications network (N1) via the said connection point (GW) to the second telecommunications network 25 (N2).

14. The method as claimed in one of claims 10 to 13, characterized in that the secondary routing information relating to the relevant subscriber station (TLN) in the local exchange (OV2) of the second 30 telecommunications network (N2) is deleted.

15. The method as claimed in claim 13 or 14, characterized in that, in the local exchange (OV2) of the second telecommunications network (N2), the details which were previously stored there together with the 35 secondary routing information and on the basis of which the relevant subscriber station (TLN)

is involved in the change, is changed in details which indicate the connection of the relevant subscriber station (TLN) to this local exchange (OV2).

16. The method as claimed in claim 12,
5 characterized in that, on connection of the subscriber station (TLN) and in the situation where is an analog subscriber station, a line fault end is achieved at the local exchange (OV2) of the second telecommunications network (N2) by rectification of a ground fault or
10 short circuit existing there on the associated subscriber line.

17. The method as claimed in claim 12,
characterized in that a carrier signal is made permanently effective for the duration of the
15 subscriber station switching and is monitored by the local exchange (OV2) of the second telecommunications network (N2) in order to identify a line fault on a digital subscriber access line.

18. The method as claimed in one of claims 1 to 9,
20 characterized by the additional use of the method as claimed in one of claims 10 to 17.

19. The method as claimed in one of claims 1 to 18,
characterized in that the primary and secondary routing information in the respective telecommunications
25 network (N1, N2) is stored and made available either locally at the exchange level or centrally in the network.

20. The method as claimed in one of claims 1 to 19,
characterized in that connection control which is
30 carried out a number of times via the connection point (GW) between the two telecommunications networks (N1, N2) in the course of setting up one and the same connection is detected by counting the passing of the connection in the respectively involved transient
35 nodes, and the relevant connection is cleared if

a defined number of such connection passes is exceeded.

21. The method as claimed in one of claims 1 to 19, characterized in that connection control which is carried out a number of times via the connection point 5 (GW) between the two telecommunications networks (N1, N2) in the course of setting up one and the same connection is avoided by special measures in the local exchanges (OV1, OV2) which are involved.

22. The method as claimed in one of claims 1 to 21, 10 characterized in that the subscriber station (TLN) is connected or can be connected to at least one of the local exchanges (OV1, OV2) via an access network interface, and in that the availability/non-availability of the subscriber station (TLN), which is 15 signaled by the access network to the respective local exchange, is used as a criterion for activation or deactivation of the process of setting up a connection to the relevant subscriber station (TLN) in accordance with the respective secondary routing information.

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Abstract

Method for switching a subscriber station from a first telecommunications network to a second telecommunications network

In order to switch a subscriber station (TLN) from a first telecommunications network (N1) to a second telecommunications network (N2) which is connected to this first telecommunications network (N1), secondary routing information relating to the subscriber station (TLN) is initially stored in the local exchange (OV1; OV2) of at least one telecommunications network (N1, N2), in addition to primary routing information which is contained in the telecommunications networks (N1 and N2) for connections to the relevant subscriber station (TLN), which secondary routing information results in the process of setting up a connection to the respective other telecommunications network (N2, N1) being continued if the subscriber station (TLN) is not present in the respective telecommunications network (N1, N2). If necessary, the primary routing information in at least one telecommunications network (N1, N2) is then changed such that this primary routing information indicates the local exchange (OV2) of the respective other telecommunications network (N2), bypassing the relevant local exchange (OV1). After this, the subscriber station (TLN) is switched from the first telecommunications network (N1) to the second telecommunications network (N2).

Figure 6

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FIG 1

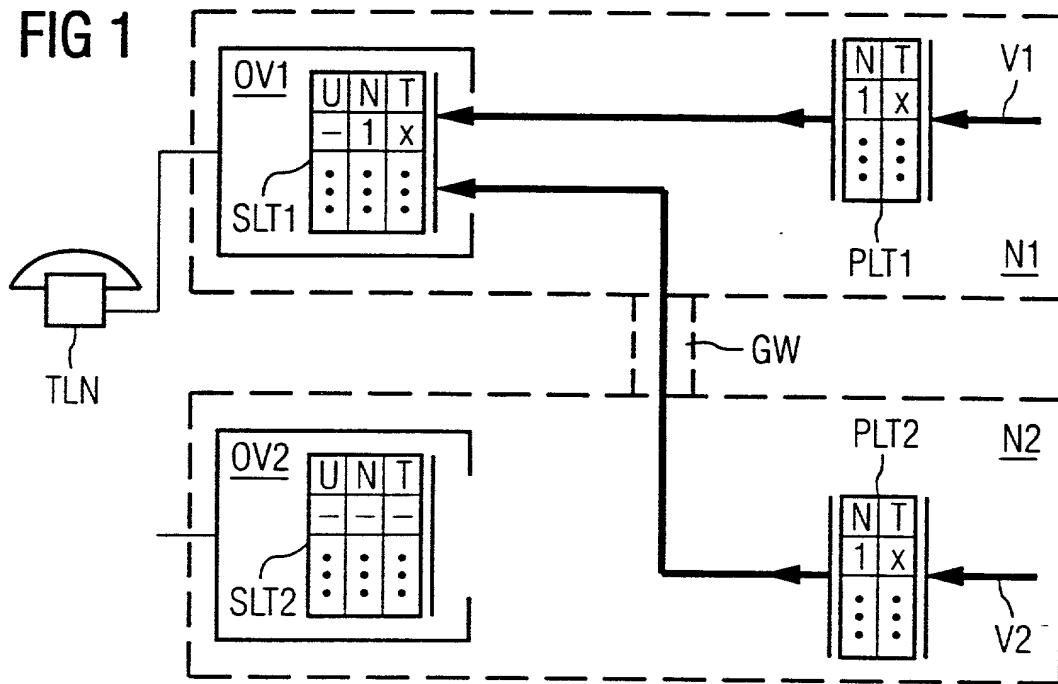
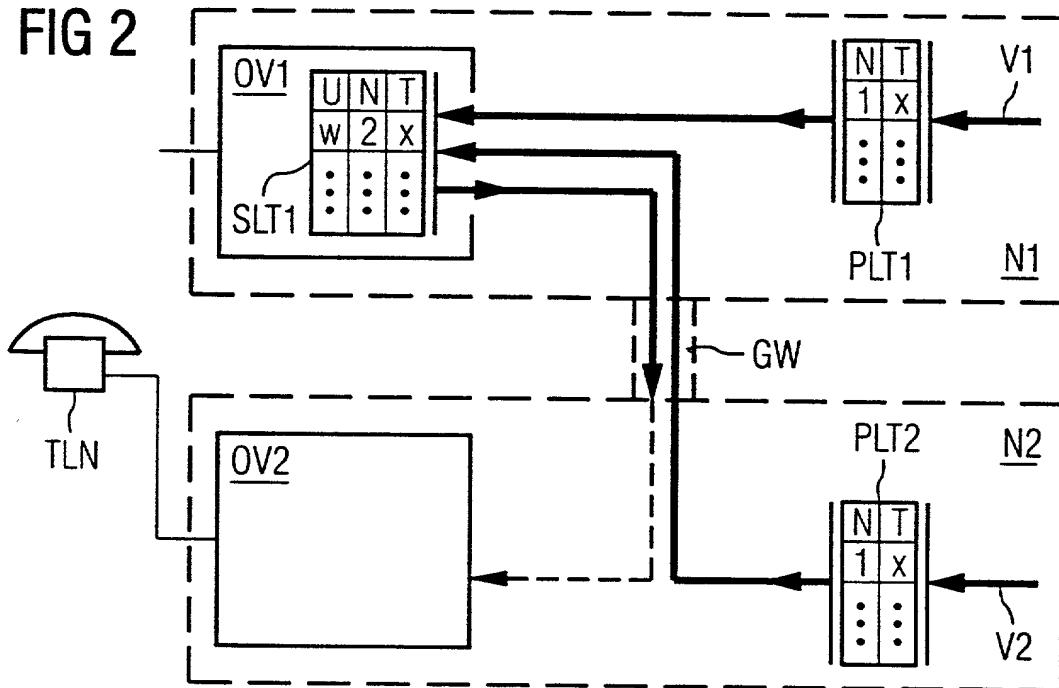


FIG 2



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FIG 3

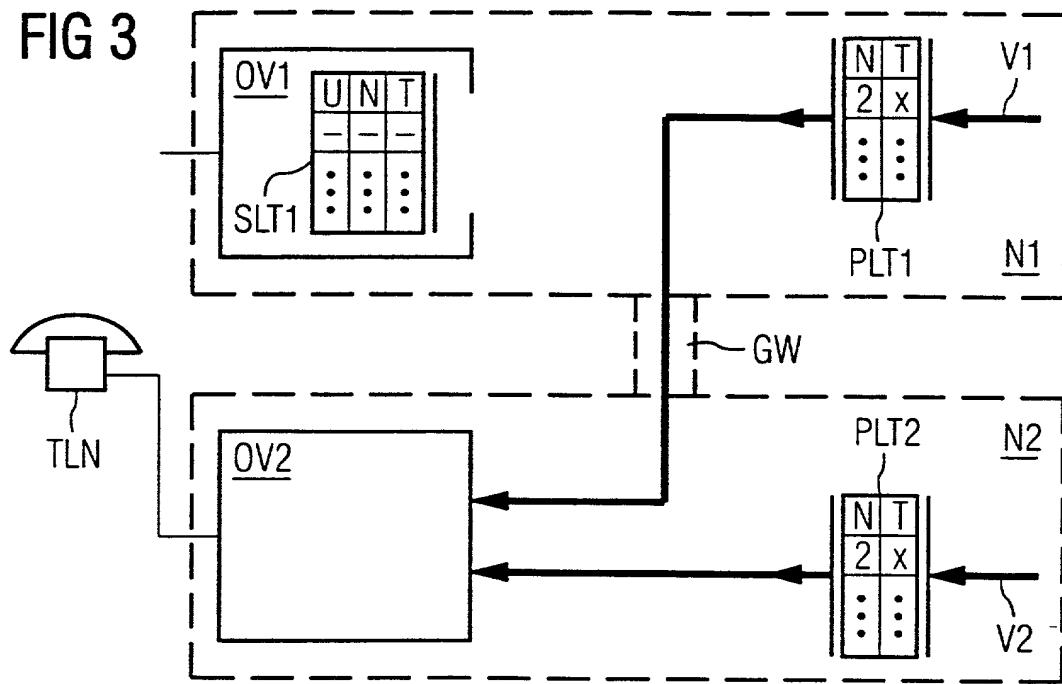
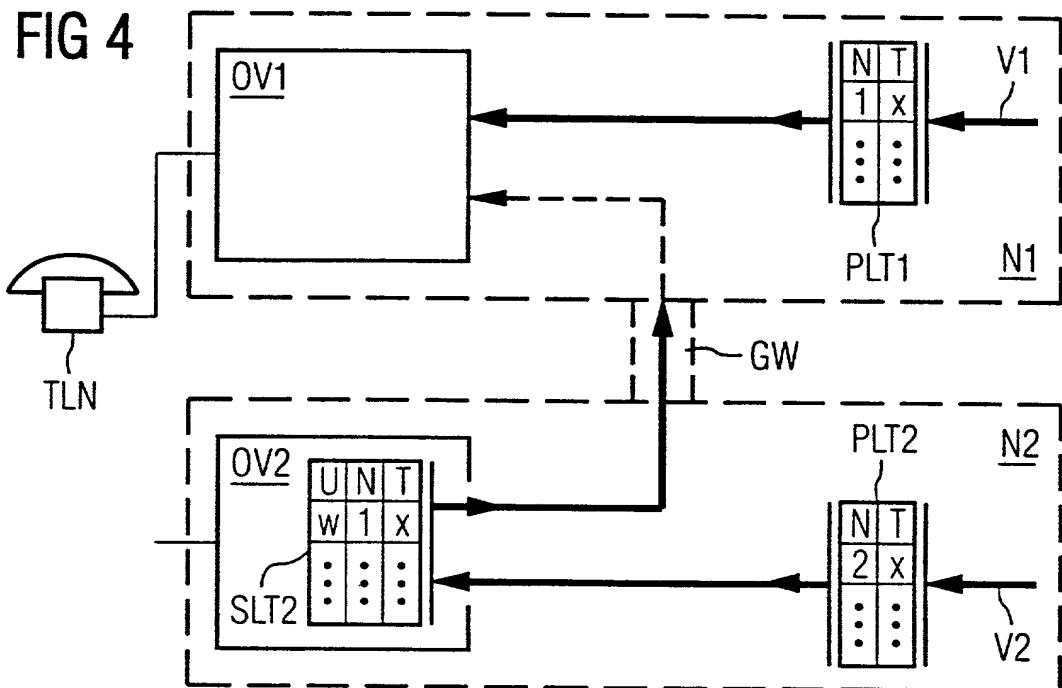


FIG 4



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FIG 5

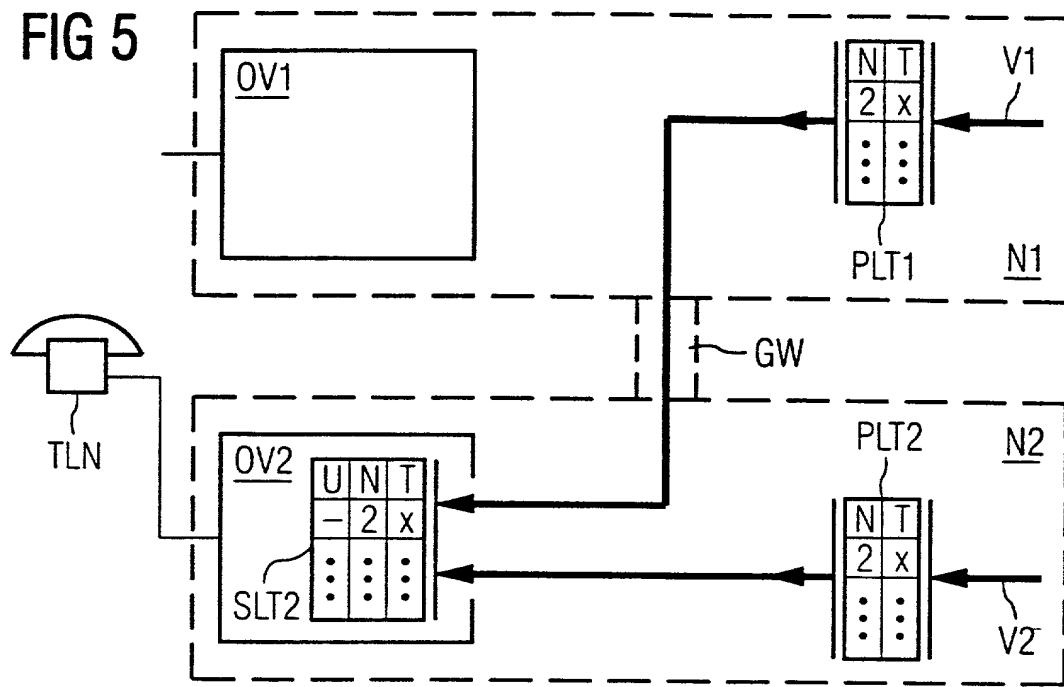
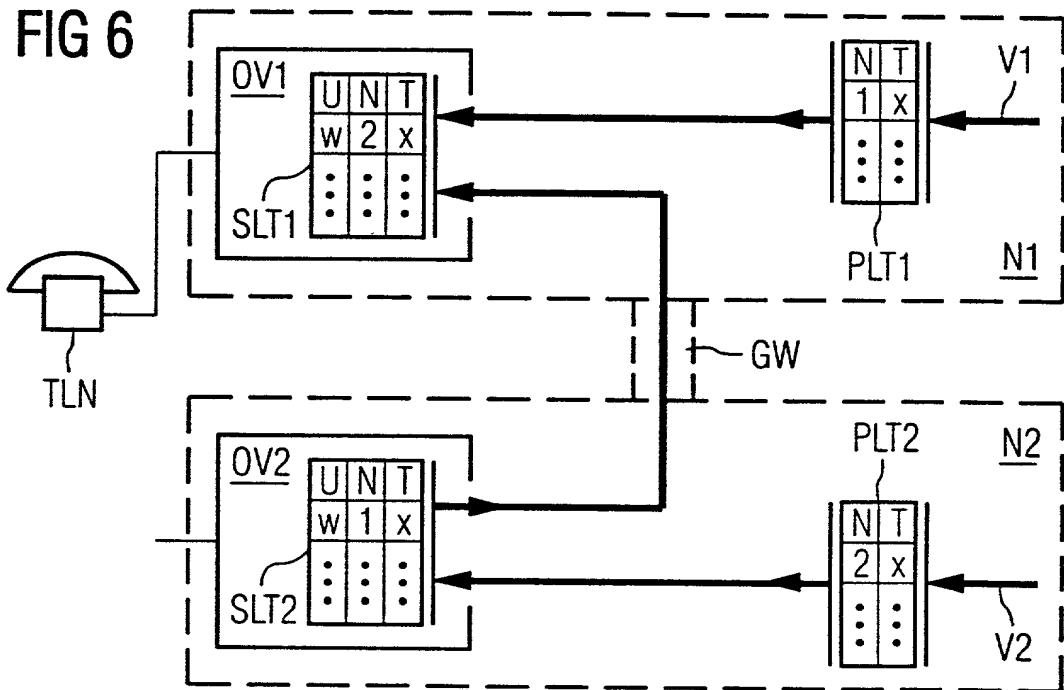


FIG 6



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FIG 7

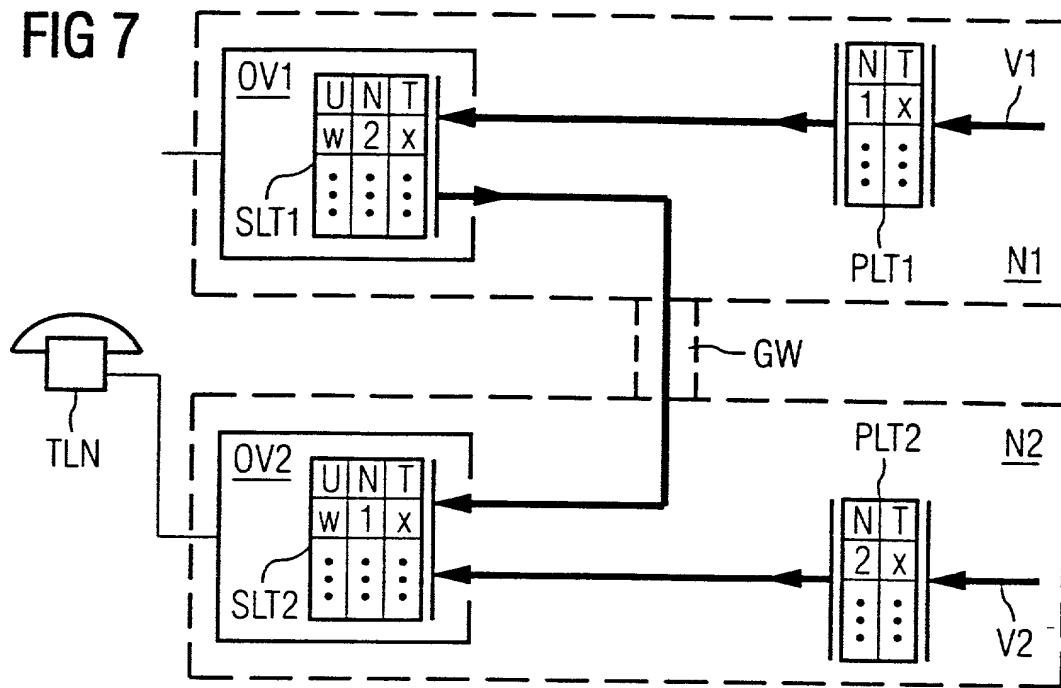
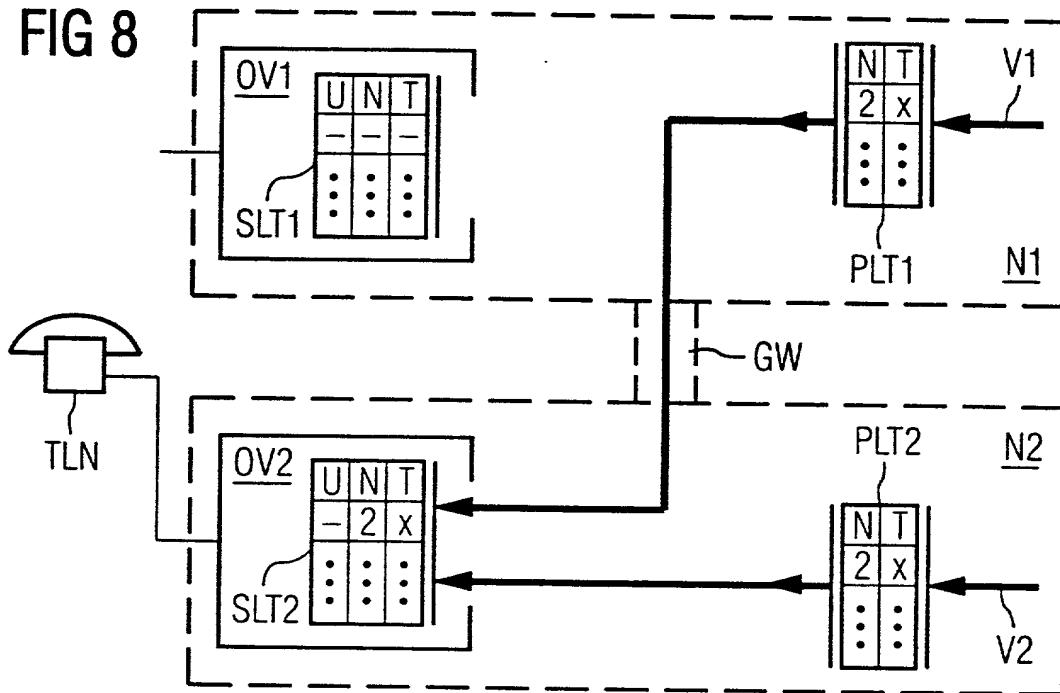


FIG 8



German Language Declaration

Prior foreign applications
Priorität beansprucht

Priority Claimed

98116939.4	Germany	05. September 1998	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes Ja No Nein
<hr/>			<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes Ja No Nein
<hr/>			<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes Ja No Nein

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I hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code, §120 of any United States application(s) listed below and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in the prior United States application in the manner provided by the first paragraph of Title 35, United States Code, §122, I acknowledge the duty to disclose material information as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, §1.56(a) which occurred between the filing date of the prior application and the national or PCT international filing date of this application.

<hr/> (Application Serial No.) (Anmeldeseriennummer)	<hr/> (Filing Date) (Anmeldedatum)	<hr/> (Status) (patentiert, anhängig, aufgegeben)	<hr/> (Status) (patented, pending, abandoned)
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German Language Declaration

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POWER OF ATTORNEY: As a named inventor, I hereby appoint the following attorney(s) and/or agent(s) to prosecute this application and transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith. (list name and registration number)

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Send Correspondence to:

HILL, STEADMAN & SIMPSON
A Professional Corporation
85th Floor Sears Tower, Chicago, Illinois 60606

Voller Name des einzigen oder ursprünglichen Erfinders: LÖBIG, Norbert	Full name of sole or first inventor:		
Unterschrift des Erfinders <i>Norbert Löbig</i>	Datum <i>September 6th, 1991</i>	Inventor's signature	Date
Wohnsitz D-64291 Darmstadt, Germany	Residence		
Staatsangehörigkeit Bundesrepublik Deutschland	Citizenship		
Postanschrift Im Erlich 79	Post Office Address		
D-64291 Darmstadt Bundesrepublik Deutschland			
Voller Name des zweiten Miterfinders (falls zutreffend):	Full name of second joint inventor, if any:		
Unterschrift des Erfinders	Datum	Second Inventor's signature	Date
Wohnsitz	Residence		
Staatsangehörigkeit	Citizenship		
Postanschrift	Post Office Address		

(Bitte entsprechende Informationen und Unterschriften im Falle von dritten und weiteren Miterfindern angeben).

(Supply similar information and signature for third and subsequent joint inventors).